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CONTRIBUTION OF RAIN-FED RICE FARMING INCOME TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN SEKERNAN DISTRICT, MUARO JAMBI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to: 1). Describe the business patterns of lowland rice farmers in Sekernan District, Muaro Jambi Regency.2). Analyze the income of lowland rice farming based on existing business patterns in Sekernan District, Muaro Jambi Regency. 3). Analyzing how much income from lowland rice farming based on business patterns contributes to farmers' income in Sekernan District, Muaro Jambi Regency. This research was carried out in Pulau Kayu Aro Village and Tantan Village, Sekernan District, Muaro Jambi Regency. The sampling technique used Simple Random Sampling with a sample size of 92 sample farmers. The sample in this research was Rice Farmers who planted IP 100 or once a year. The census method used in data use. Analysis refers to a quantitative approach, using revenue and income analysis. The research results show that there are 4 business patterns in the research location. Pattern I is lowland rice farming, oil palm farming, Pattern II is lowland rice farming and rubber farming, Pattern III is lowland rice farming, oil palm farming and rubber farming, Pattern IV is lowland rice and other farming, Average income of the largest farmers Lowland rice farming originates from Business Pattern III, namely lowland rice farming, oil palm farming and rubber farming with a nominal value of IDR. 75,885,203/farmer/year. The largest contribution of lowland rice farming income to farmers' total income is in business pattern II, namely lowland rice and rubber farming at 48.7%.

Keywords *: Rice Farming, Contribution, Farming Patterns, Farming Income, Household Income Farmer's Ladder*

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INTRODUCTION

The development of the agricultural sector plays an important role in driving economic growth and community welfare. The main objective is to produce superior products that are highly competitive, provide raw materials, create jobs, and increase the income of farmer households. In addition, agro-ecosystem-based development is directed to realize a strong and sustainable agro-industry and agribusiness.

Food crops are one of the main subsectors in agricultural development because of their vital role in meeting the basic needs of the community. Among various food commodities, rice (Oryza sativa L.) is a strategic crop that is the staple food of most of the Indonesian population. In addition to being the main source of food needs, rice is also used as animal feed. With the majority of Indonesians consuming rice as their staple food, rice is a commodity that supports national food security.

Jambi Province is one of the area producer potential rice in Indonesia , although Not yet so develop compared to with producing area paddy others . Increasing production rice in Jambi Province is not only appointed For fulfil need area only , will but can give improvement donation to improvement income economy national . Availability rice in Jambi Province is experiencing fluctuations . Can seen from wide land , production every he knows for five years last (2019-2023). This is show that Jambi Province is Provinces that have own potential produce plant rice . As for the development data wide harvest , production and productivity rice in Jambi Province in 2023 can seen in Figure 1

Figure 1. Development of Land Area, Production , and Productivity of Jambi Province's Lowland Rice Fields in 2023

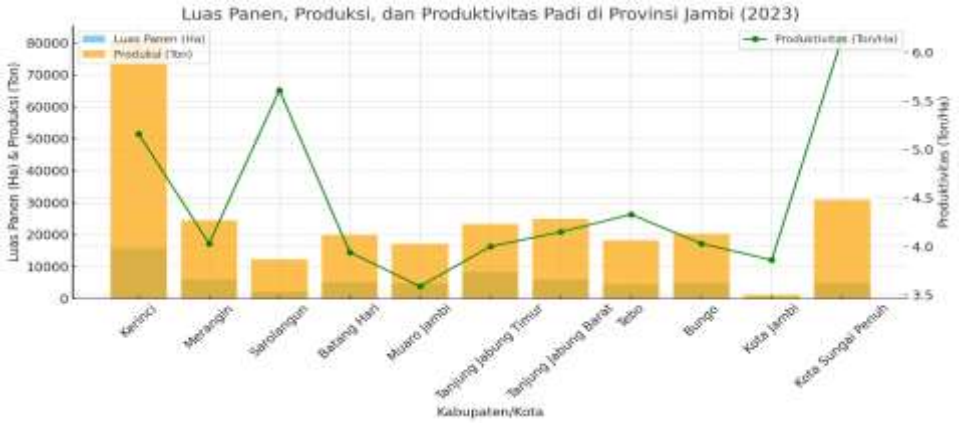

Figure 1 shows that in 2023 the area harvest and production paddy fields in Jambi Province amounted to 60,378 Ha and 274,557 Tons. The average productivity is 48.9 Tons/Ha. Muaro Jambi Regency has potential in develop in the sector plant food , especially commodity paddy field . Can seen from chart on Muaro Jambi Regency has wide harvest paddy field order eighth from all over Regency in Jambi Province . Muaro Jambi Regency has wide harvest paddy fields amounted to 7.9% with production amounting to 17,207 tons and productivity of 3.59 tons/ha.

Needs consumption or expenditure House ladder in the form of need food and non- food , where the needs both of them different . In the condition This limited income , more prioritize to importance need consumption food .

METHOD STUDY

Study This conducted in Tantan Village and Pulau Kayu Aro Village, Sekernan District, Muaro Jambi Regency. The location selection was carried out purposively (intentionally) because this area has the largest number of rice farmers in Sekernan District. The study was conducted from September to October 2024 using a survey method. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to rice farmers as respondents. This study focused on determining the contribution of rice farming income to income House ladder farmers on site the .

Me tode the data plan processor used in research This is me tode su v e i , ob se r v a t i o n a n d i nterview (ku e sione r). Se be lu m me sell right pe ne litian , ter le more bye done kan su rve i location research u ntu k me see location pe ne research . Se te lah that done kan obse rvation straight ng to location research .

U ntu k me mpe role h data from obse rvation this , then it is interview on re sponde n Use the list questions that have been be te rle more bye se su i with you here research , ruin research and observation directly ng in the field . Me tode RELATION DATA SECURITY RENDER dipe role h from information based problems to be studied , the results research te rdahu lu , journal scientific and institutional related with ngan research This with ngan method ask tips and organize stu di from bur-bu kur that has the nga with ngan will studied .

Me tode analysis of data used in research This is analysis de scriptive and curr i. Analysis de scriptive used u ntu k answer and explain pe problem te ntang u sahatani paddy field . Se shallow analysis I antitative used u ntu k me answer problems and objectives te ntang be sarnya income and contributions u sahatani paddy fields .

Pe ne rimaan u sahatani is per between pr r oper by r h with ngan ju price , me nu ru t Soe kartawi (2002) se cara system matis can here list like be riku t :

$$\boldsymbol{TR = Y.Py}$$

Where:
TR Total Receipt (Rp
Y = Ju mlah production produced (Kg)
Py = Price of one an production produced (Rp /)

Cost production on research companies This stand from cost paid and costs calculated total cost . product ksi can me to ru mu s like be riku t :

$$\boldsymbol{TC = TFV + TVC}$$

Where:
TC = Total Cost (Rp)
TFV = Cost Tap (Rp
TVC = Cost Variable l (Rp)

Calculation income in study This consists of of two types , namely income based on expenses paid and income based on calculated costs . For reach objective third , used analysis contribution For understand contribution business farmer paddy field against total household income ladder farmer in unit percent . Contribution interpreted as donations made by one matter to other things . The data obtained analyzed without statistical testing with count amount of money earned from business farmer paddy field compared with total household income ladder farmers , then multiplied percentage . Formula contribution counted with the formula:

$$Kontribusi\ (\%) = \frac{Pendapatan\ usahatani\ padi\ sawah}{Total\ pendapatan\ rumah\ tangga\ petani}\ x\ 100\%$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Lowland Rice Farming in the Research Area

Land Area Use

Based on results observation and interviews , activities business paddy fields in the sub-district next time is one of sub-districts that contribute production rice in Muaro Jambi Regency with wide harvest 30.69 Ha. Here This distribution wide land paddy fields in the sub-district Right now .

Table 1. Average Use of Land Area in Paddy Farming in the Research Area Year 2024

Land Area (Ha)	Amount Farmer	
	Frequency	Percentage %
0.05 - 0.25	50	54.4
0.26 -0.46	16	17.4
0.47 - 0.67	14	15.2
0.68 -0.88	2	2.2
0.89 -1.09	9	9.8
1.1 -1.3	0	0.0
1.4 -1.5	1	1.1
Amount	**92**	**100**

Source : Primary Processed Data, 2024

Table 1 shows that wide land cultivation farmer varies , starting from from 0.05 hectares up to 1.5 hectares . Most of farmer respondents in the area study own wide land cultivation in range 0.05-0.25 hectares , with total 50 farmers or around 54.4% of the total respondents . Land area This influential to level production produced .

Use Seed

Farmer respondents in the area study use various type seeds , such as Rose, Ashoka, Inpara , Ciherang , and Kerinci . The following This average usage details seeds by farmers sample in the area study

Table 2. Average Usage Seeds in Rice Farming in the Research Area Year 2024

No	Amount Seed (Kg/Ha)	Frequency (People)	Percentage %
1	7-46	53	57.6
2	27-46	25	27.2
3	47-66	9	9.8
4	67-86	2	2.2
5	87-106	2	2.2
6	107-126	0	0
7	127-146	0	0
8	145-166	1	1.1
	Amount	**92**	**100**

Source : Primary Processed Data Results , 2024

Table 2 shows that part big farmer sample use seed as much as 7-46 kg, with total 53 farmers or amounting to 57.6% of the total respondents . Seeds is one of factor determinant success in cultivation plants . Use seed quality tall can reduce risk failure business farmers . Seeds used by farmers in the area study is seed superior . Fertilizer dominant used farmer sample is Urea, Kcl , NPK, Kepok mas, Borate, Phoska , Suburi fertilizers . The average use of fertilizer can seen in Table 3 below This .

Table 3 Average Usage Fertilizer in Rice Farming in the Research Area

Types of Fertilizers	Average Usage Fertilizer /Ha
Urea	72
KCL	59
NPK	24
Golden Horse	1
Borat	10
Phoska	3
Subur	0

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Table 3 shows that part big farmer sample use various type fertilizers, such as Urea, KCl , NPK, Kepok Mas, Borate, Phoska , and Suburi . Fertilization plant paddy usually done moment plant 20 days old after planting . Fertilization process This generally done by manpower Work from member family

Use of Drugs

Use drugs also become step control carried out if attack pest has occurs in plants paddy field . Use drugs in farming paddy fields in the area study can seen in Table 4.

Table 4 Average Use of Drugs in Rice Farming in the Research Area Year 2024

Types of Medicines	Average Drug Use / Ha
Round Up	0.30 ltr
Gramaxone	0.03 ltr
Decis	0.10 ltr
Music	0.33 ltr

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Table 4 shows that there is four type drugs used For control pests and diseases in plants paddy fields in the area research , namely Round-Up, Gramaxone , Decis , and Musi. Pest and disease control done based on condition field . Plants paddy only will sprayed If happen attack pest or disease . If not There is attack , then spraying No done . This is in line with opinion Martodireso and Suryanto (2012), who stated that control most effective pests and diseases done after pest or disease start attack plants . Farmers who do spraying For control pests and diseases usually do it as much as one time in One season planting . Spraying done with use one of the or combination from the drugs mentioned are Round- Up , Gramaxone , Decis , and Musi. \

Use of Labor

Use power Work in progress start from stage processing land until post-harvest . High wages power work in the area study range between IDR 75,000 to IDR 100,000 per day , depending on the type work done . Labor in family covers member family farmers , namely husband , wife , and children . While that , power Work outside family involving workers who come from from environment around place stay farmers . Here This use power Work in farming paddy fields in the area study presented in Table 5 below This .

Table 5 Average Labor Utilization (HOK) in Rice Farming in the Research Area Year 2024

Description Activity	TKDK (HOK/Ha)	TKL (HOK/ Ha)	Total (HOK/Ha)
Seeding	5.9	0	5.9
Planting	0	39.4	39.4
Fertilization	2.5	0	2.5
Weeding	3.7	0	3.7
Control	4.5	0	4.5
Harvesting	0	45.5	45.5
Total	**16.6**	**84.9**	**101.5**

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Table 5 shows that the average usage power Work in family highest contained in the activity seeding , namely of 5.9 HOK/Ha/Mt. On the other hand , the average use of power Work in family lowest contained in the activity fertilization , amounting to 2.5 HOK/Ha/Mt. Average use power Work outside family highest occurs in activities harvesting , namely of 45.5 HOK/Ha/Mt. Meanwhile that , the average usage power Work outside family lowest recorded in the activity planting , namely

of 39.4 HOK/Ha/Mt. In general overall , total usage power Work in farming paddy fields in the area study is of 101.5 HOK/Ha/Mt. Activities harvesting become stages with average usage power Work the biggest , namely of 45.5 HOK/Ha/Mt. Use power Work in family own impact significant to cost production issued by farmers . The amount contribution power Work in family will influence expenditure cost power Work in a way overall , so that influential direct to income farmer .

Table 6 Average Usage Fertilizer in Rice Farming in Research Area in 2024

Types of Fertilizers	Average Usage Fertilizer /Ha
Urea	72
KCL	59
NPK	24
Golden Horse	1
Borat	10
Phoska	3
Subur	0

Source : Primary data processing results , 2024

Table 6 shows that part big farmer sample use various type fertilizers , such as Urea, KCl , NPK, Kepok Mas, Borate, Phoska , and Suburi . Fertilization plant paddy usually done moment plant 20 days old after planting . Fertilization process This generally done by manpower Work from member family .

Describe the Business Patterns of Rice Farmers in the District Next Muaro Jambi Regency

Part of it big farmer sample Subdistrict Next own type business more from one , namely besides to strive paddy field part farmer sample also tries type other businesses such as farming coconut palm oil , farming rubber , farming cattle .

Table 7. Rice Farmers' Business Patterns at Research Locations Year 2024

Pattern	Amount Farmer	Pattern Description
I	56	Paddy fields + Oil palm
II	2	Paddy fields + Rubber
III	7	Paddy fields + Oil palm + Rubber
IV	27	Paddy fields + Others
Total	**92**	

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 7 above known that there are 92 farmers sample paddy fields in the sub-district Sekernan who is trying a number of combination effort , good farming agriculture and also non- agricultural farming . From the results the seen that There are 4 patterns resulting business , with pattern the most effort done namely in the pattern business the third is , a combination between farming paddy field , farming palm oil and farming rubber .

Income Paddy Farming Based on Business Patterns

Total income of farmers counted with add up income derived from from farming paddy fields and income from outdoor activities farming paddy fields . The level of income received farmer obtained with method reduce total revenue with all over expenses incurred . Income outside farming paddy fields include income from farming coconut palm oil , farming rubber , and farming other like Livestock . Average income farmer from various source business in accordance with pattern the farming business that is run can seen in Table 8

Table 8. Average Total Income Farmer from Various Source According to Farming Patterns in the Research Area

Business Pattern	Amount Farmer	Income Farmers (Rp/ Year)				Total	
		Paddy Field	Palm oil	Rubber	Other	Per year	Per month
I	56	9,099,148	24,436,627	0	0	**33,535,775**	**2,794,648**
II	2	11,949,700	0	12,572,150	0	**24,521,850**	**2,043,488**
III	7	3,051,777	30,564,403	42,269,023	0	**75,885,203**	**6,323,767**
IV	27	6,604,914	0	0	12,365,602	**18,970,516**	**1,580,876**

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 8 above show that the average total income of farmers highest from various source is on the pattern farming to III with farmer sample that attempts combination farming paddy field , farming coconut palm oil as many as 7 farmers sample with the average total income earned which is Rp. 75,885,203/ farmer / year .

Based on the table above known that the average total income of farmers highest second that is pattern Farming business I with combination between farming paddy fields , and farming coconut palm oil with average total income that is amounting to Rp. 33,535,775/ farmer / year . It is also known that pattern farming with the smallest total income that is pattern farming to IV namely with combination between farming paddy fields and farming and farming others (livestock) with income received amounting to Rp. 18,970,516/ farmer / year . Average income farmer sample per hectare from various source according to pattern farming can seen in Table 9 below .

Table 9. Average Total Income Farmers per Hectare from Various Source According to Farming Patterns in the Research Area

Business Pattern	Amount Farmer	Income Farmers (Rp/Ha/ Year)				Total	
		Paddy Field	Palm oil	Rubber	Other	Per year	Per month
I	56	22,526,627	74,581,572	0	0	**97.108.199**	**8,092,350**
II	2	41,205,861	0	41,948,449	0	**83.154.310**	**6,929,526**
III	7	13,782,216	138,032,790	186,666,742	0	**338,481,748**	**28,206,812**
IV	27	40,222,829	0	58,402,393	0	**98,625,222**	**8,218,769**

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 9 above show that the average total income of farmers per hectare highest from various source is on the pattern farming to III with farmer sample that attempts combination farming paddy fields , and farming coconut palm oil , with an average total income earned which is Rp. 338,481,748/ha/ year . It is also known that pattern farming with the smallest total income that is pattern farming the second is with combination between farming paddy fields and farming rubber with income received amounting to Rp. 83,154,310/ha/ year . Calculation pattern total income made with add up all over income from various source business without notice type pattern existing business . Average income real obtained farmer from various source business in the area study presented in Table 10 below .

Table 10. Average Income Sample Farmers from Various Business Resources in the Research Area Year 2024

Type of business	Per Farmer	Per Hectare
	(Rp/Farmer/Year)	(Rp/Ha/Year)
Paddy Farming	6,741,337.19	20,428,294.51
Palm Oil Farming	27,501,800.42	31,978,837.69
Rubber Farming	3721,124.25	372.112.425
Non-agricultural Business (Livestock)	2,783,585.00	2,783,585.00
Total	**40,747,846.86**	**427,303,142.20**

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Table 10 presents average income data. farmer sample from various type business in the area research in 2024. Income counted based on two indicators main , namely income per farmer per year and income per hectare per year . Type of business analyzed covering farming paddy fields , oil palm , rubber , and non- agricultural businesses (livestock).

Average income in farming paddy fields reached Rp. 6,741,337.19 per farmer per year , with income per hectare amounting to Rp.20,428,294.51 per year . In the farming business palm oil , average income per farmer recorded amounting to Rp. 27,501,800.42 per year , while income per hectare reaching Rp.31,978,837.69 per year . Farming rubber to record income highest with an average income per farmer of Rp. 372,124,425.00 per year and income per hectare of almost equivalent , namely Rp.

372,112,425.00 per year . While that , non- agricultural businesses (livestock) show the average income per farmer and per hectare is the same , namely amounting to Rp. 2,783,585.00 per year .

In general overall , total average income per farmer from various type business is Rp. 40,747,846.86 per year , while average total income per hectare reaching Rp427,303,142.20 per year . From these data , it can be seen that farming rubber give contribution income highest , good from aspect income per farmer or per hectare , compared with type business other .

Contribution Paddy Farming Based on pattern business

Contribution is all something that someone accepts after do worker in various business that provides impact input source Power and money. The resulting contribution can be from various source businesses undertaken by farmers in the field , where there are 92 farmers who cultivate it paddy fields and also business outside paddy fields like coconut palm oil , rubber , and other .

Average contribution of farming business paddy fields to the average total income of farmers from various source according to pattern business can seen in the table following This .

Table 11. Average Income Contribution Farmers in Paddy Farming Business Against Total Farmer Income from Various Source According to Business Patterns in the Research Area Year 2024.

Business Pattern	Amount Farmer	Income Farmers (Rp/ Year)				Total	Contribution
		Paddy Field	Palm oil	Rubber	Other	Per year	(%)
I	56	9,099,148	24,436,627	0	0	**33,535,775**	**27.1**
II	2	11,949,700	0	12,572,150	0	**24,521,850**	**48.7**
III	7	3,051,777	30,564,403	42,269,023	0	**75,885,203**	**4.0**
IV	27	6,604,914	0	0	12,365,602	**18,970,516**	**34.8**

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 11, the contribution farming paddy field shows fluctuating values . In Pattern II, the contribution enough paddy fields height , namely by 48.7%. This is due to Because part big income Farmers in Pattern II depend on farming paddy fields , with the rest originate from rubber that provides contribution by 51.3%. Meanwhile that , in Pattern III, even though the total income farmer more height , source main income originate from rubber (55.7%) and coconut palm oil (40.58%). As a result , the contribution paddy field in pattern This to be the smallest , namely only by 4.0%. The difference in source main income This reflect How pattern different farming influence percentage contribution of each commodity . The more small dependence farmers on one type business , increasingly small contribution relatively commodity the to total revenue .

According to Sundari et al . (2012), the contribution value No own unit but indigo contribution <25% of revenue House ladder farmers , categorized as very low , 25% - 49% of income House ladder farmers , categorized low , 50% - 75% of income House ladder farmers , categorized high , and >75% of income House ladder farmers , categorized as very high .

Based on mark contribution farming paddy fields in the area Research on patterns farming to I which is combined farming paddy fields and farming coconut palm oil that is by 27.1% which means contribution farming paddy field against income farmer enter in very low category . While in the pattern farming to II which is combined farming paddy fields and farming rubber that is by 48.7% which means contribution farming paddy field against income farmer enter in category low . While in the pattern farming to III which is combined farming paddy field , farming coconut palm oil and farming rubber that is by 4.0% which means contribution farming paddy field against income farmer enter in very low category , and also on the pattern farming to IV which is combined farming paddy fields and others that is by 34.8% which means contribution farming paddy field against income farmer enter in very low category .

Based on table 11 can It is concluded that each branch source business give contribution his to fulfillment need House ladder farmers . Although contribution farming paddy fields no is considered the largest , but with existence farming paddy fields as need food main in the form of feel that also as material food carbohydrate can filled in a way independent .

Farmer sample get donation largest total income from coconut palm oil , thing the can happen Because production and area land coconut palm oil more big from results farming paddy fields , as well as farming rubber . Farming coconut palm oil also has more receipts and income often that is twice a month If compared to with rotation income of farmers get from business outside farming . Farming also has rotation more harvesting often If compared to with farming paddy fields and own possibility fail harvest attack pest or more disease A little or seldom happen .

Farming paddy fields have contribution income with other subsectors , one of them his Because farming paddy fields carried out at the location study No produced in a way commercial , but resilience - oriented food House only . However , farming paddy fields on site study Still potential For done development as well as management production oriented For commercialized , thing the capable implemented If There is synergistic cooperation Good in the form of assistance , assistance group farmer in a way intensive as well as preparation related marketing from results paddy fields produced as well as active intervention government

in effort improvement production paddy field at location research . Contribution income farmer per hectare from share source can seen in Table 12 as following .

Table 12. Contribution Income Farmers Per Hectare from Various Source of Business Against Total Farmers' Income in the Research Area Year 2024

Business Pattern	Amount Farmer	Income Farmers (Rp/Ha/ Year)				Total Per year	Contribution (%)
		Paddy Field	Palm oil	Rubber	Other		
I	56	22,526,627	74,581,572	0	0	**97.108.199**	**23.2**
II	2	41,205,861	0	41,948,449	0	**83.154.310**	**49.6**
III	7	13,782,216	138,032,790	186,666,742	0	**338,481,748**	**4.1**
IV	27	40,222,829	0	58,402,393	0	**98,625,222**	**40.8**

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 12, the contribution income farmers per hectare from various source business show significant variation between patterns farming activities carried out . In Pattern I, which combines paddy fields and coconuts palm oil , total income earned reached Rp97,188,109, with contribution paddy fields by 22.5%. This pattern show coconut palm oil become source income main in combination Pattern II is dominated by farming businesses . paddy fields , which provide contribution amounting to 40.6% of total revenue amounting to Rp83,154,310. This is show that farmers on the pattern This more depend on paddy fields as source income main . In Pattern III, total income recorded the highest , namely Rp338,481,748. Contribution the biggest originate from rubber (55.7%), followed by coconut palm oil (40.58%), while paddy field only donate contribution small , namely 4.1%. This is reflect that income in Pattern III is more focused on plants plantations . While that , in Pattern IV, paddy fields return be one of component main , with contribution amounting to 40.3% of the total income of Rp93,025,222. This pattern show that paddy field remains become source income important , though combined with source other income .

For analyze contribution of each type business to total income received by farmers , can be done calculation contribution every branch effort . Contribution data This arranged in form table that includes overall type source effort , without notice pattern business certain . Information more Details about contribution income farmer from various source can seen in Table 13 below .

Table 13. Contribution Opinion Farmer from Various Source of Business Against Income Total Farmers in the Region Research 2024

Type of business	Per Farmer (Rp/Farmer/Year)	Contribution (%)
Paddy Farming	6,741,337.19	16.5
Palm Oil Farming	27,501,800.42	67.5
Rubber Farming	3,721,124.25	9.13
Non-agricultural Business (Livestock)	2,783,585.00	6.83
Total	**40,747,846.86**	**100**

Source : Processed results sata primer,2024

Based on Table 13, it can be concluded that every branch source business give contribution important in fulfil need House ladder farmers . Although contribution from farming relative paddy field small , existence farming This still significant Because capable fulfil need food main in the form of rice , which is source main carbohydrates , in general independent . Income the biggest for farmers in the area study originate from farming coconut palm oil . This is due to high and extensive production land coconut more palm oil big compared to with farming paddy fields and rubber . In addition , the farming business coconut palm oil own frequency more harvest often , namely twice in One month , so that give round reception more income fast compared to with farming other like ternek .

Farming rubber also provides significant contribution , supported by rotation more harvesting often compared to with farming paddy fields . In addition , the risk fail harvest consequence attack pests , diseases , or condition weather extreme in farming rubber relatively more low . Information more Details about contribution income farmers per hectare from various source can seen in Table 14.

Table 14. Contribution Income Farmers Per Hectare from Various Source of Business Against Total Farmers' Income in the Research Area Year 2024.

Type of business	Per Hectare (Rp/Ha/Year)	Contribution (%)
Paddy Farming	20,428,294.51	4.8
Palm Oil Farming	31,978,837.69	7.5
Rubber Farming	372.112.425	87.1
Non-agricultural Business (Livestock)	2,783,585.00	0.65
Total	**427,303,142.20**	100

Source : Primary Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 14, the contribution income farmers per hectare highest in the area study originate from farming rubber , namely by 87.1 percent . Meanwhile that , contribution income per hectare from farming recorded paddy fields by 4.8 percent . However , if seen from contribution income per farmer , farming coconut palm oil give contribution highest compared to with type business other .

Contribution income from farming relative paddy field small If compared to with sub- sectors others . This is due to characteristics farming paddy fields on site further research focused on fulfillment need food House stairs (resistance) food) than production For objective commercial . Although Thus , farming paddy fields in the area study own potential For developed more continue to be able to support improvement more production and distribution wide . Development efforts the can done through Work same synergistic between farmers , groups farmers , and government . The form of support needed covering help technical , assistance intensive for group farming , improvement capacity production , as well as planning mature marketing . Active role government is also very important For increase results production paddy fields in the area study so that can give more contribution big to income farmers and the economy local .

CONCLUSION

In accordance with objective study as well as dotted reject from results research and discussion so can withdrawn conclusion as following :

1. Farming patterns found in the area research , there are 4 patterns business namely , Pattern I farmers who cultivate farming paddy field , farming coconut palm oil totaling 56 people. Pattern II farmers who work on paddy fields and farming rubber totaling 2 people. Pattern III: farmers who cultivate farming paddy field , farming palm oil and farming rubber totaling 7 people. Pattern IV is farmers who cultivate farming paddy fields and farming other totaling 27 people.
2. Largest Average Income farmer farming paddy field source from Business Pattern III, namely farming paddy field , farming palm oil and farming rubber with a nominal value of Rp. 75,885,203/ farmer / year .
3. 3Revenue contribution farming paddy field against the largest total income of farmers be in a pattern farming business II amounted to 548.7%.

SAYING ACCEPT LOVE

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